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3400 Forest Pest Management March 18, 1981

Hazard Tree Inspection, Proposed Wyeth Campground

Forest Supervisor, Mt. Hood NF

On March 11, Greg Filip and Craig Schmitt, Plant Pathologists, visited the proposed Wyeth Campground on the Columbia Gorge Ranger District. Purpose of the visit was to examine the Campground for hazard trees near proposed roads, parking spurs, and camping units. They were accompanied by Dick Shaffer and Jim Butterfus from the SO Recreation Staff.

The proposed Wyeth Campground is 16 acres in size, 10 acres of which will be developed. Vegetation on the site is primarily second-growth Douglas-fir and bigleaf maple. The lower portion of the site is occupied by open-grown Douglas-fir of large size and vigorous growth. Also, some very large bigleaf maple are present. The upper portion of the site is occupied by a heavier stocking of Douglas-fir with some bigleaf maple. Some windthrow due to shallow soil has occurred in the upper portion of the site.

In general, most of the larger Douglas-firs are defect free and growing well. Some dead and suppressed Douglas-firs occur in the heavier stocked upper site. Many of the larger bigleaf maples have old wounds and large amounts of heartrot. Some have dead tops and branches. The following is a list of specific trees that they examined and marked with numbered tags. Specific recommendations for treatment are included.

Tree No.	Species	DBH	Comments	Recommended Treatment
1	Bigleaf Maple (BLM)	27.0	Several large, dead branches; large old butt cavity; 6 in. sound wound.	Prune large, dead branches.
2	Douglas-fir (DF)	27.8	Butt rot and swell; large decayed root on west side; 1-2" sound wood; sparse crown.	Remove tree.
3	DF	28.0	Large, open wound with decay; 6 ft. long wound from DBH up; no heartrot; resin-soaked wound.	None, but be alert of possible failure.
4	BLM	28.0	Large, old wound 8 ft. long; 4-5 in. sound wood; lean towards parking spur.	Remove tree.

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Tree No.	Species	DBH	Comments	Recommended Treatment
5	DF	14.8	Large, old wound 8 ft. long, and 10 ft. from ground, sound at DBH.	None, but be alert of possible hazard.
6	BLM	8.5	Only 1-2 in. of sound wood; strong lean; old rotten branch stub; twin trunks.	Remove both trees.
7	DF	4.0	Dead, small tree near spur.	Remove tree.
8	DF	3-4	Two small dead trees near spur.	Remove trees.
9	DF	4-5	Two small dead trees near spur.	Remove trees.
10	BLM	22.0	Large, old open wound 4 ft. long; only 3 in. of sound wood.	Remove tree if near a target.
11	BLM	14.0	Long wound 6 ft. long; 3-3.5 in. of sound wood; adjacent to road.	Remove tree.
12	BLM	12.5	Only 2 in. of sound wood; near road.	Remove tree.
13	BLM	10.0	Less than 1 in. of sound wood; 2 ft. long open wound; near road.	Remove tree.
14	DF	9.0	Old wound 6 ft. long; 1 in. of sound wood.	Remove tree.
15	BLM	7.0	Large wound 11 ft. long from DBH up; only 1.5 in. of sound wood.	Remove tree.
16	BLM	8.0	Dead tree near road.	Remove tree.
17	BLM	12.0	Twin tree; dead top on one; hollow of crotch of other; 4 in. of sound wood at DBH.	Remove both trees.
18	BLM	10.0	Dead top; near road.	Remove top or whole tree.
19	BLM	24.0	Hollow center; two large branches that could fail; near road.	Remove entire tree.

Tree No.	Species	DBH	Comments	Recommended Treatment
20	BLM	21.0	Some large, dead limbs, near road.	Prune dead limbs.

Several of the marked trees probably will be removed during the course of road construction. It is recommended that the campground be inspected again for hazard trees after roads and parking spurs have been constructed in order to mark trees that may have been missed during the first inspection or that are damaged by construction activities. In addition, contractors developing the site should be instructed to exercise special care to prevent wounding of trees not designated for removal. Contracting Officer's Representatives should be alert to unacceptable damage occurring during construction and take necessary steps to avoid additional damage. Inevitably, some trees will be wounded during construction. Forest Pest Management recommends these fresh wounds not be treated with commercially available tree dressings because it has been determined these treatments do more harm than good.

It is important that proposed recreation sites be examined for hazard trees before sites are developed as has been done in this case. Such action will facilitate tree or branch removal before permanent structures are constructed. FPM pathologists are available to do additional hazard tree inspection at the request of recreation site managers.

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